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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

No applications for membership were received since the last report. Any members needing material for recruiting are urged to write to the Membership Chairman requesting same.

*****

DONATIONS REPORT

The following donations have been received since the last report:

Name	Donation	Preference of Use
ANDREWS, C. C.	$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BAILEY, HOWARD	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BORKOWSKI, KEN	$5.00 Cash	*NI BULLETIN*
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WEBSTER, Cecil	$15.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
WEITZEL, L. R.	$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

*****

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Our special thanks again to Randolph Zander for his continued support of the Library:

JD35.LorJ:1965:CRE
LORENTE, JUAN JOSE RODRIGUEZ
Catalogo de los reales de a dos Espanoles.
Pub. 1965, 218pp, illus.

RD20.S1AJ:1981:NF
SLATERUS, A. J. BEMOLT VAN LOGHUM
Nederlandse familiepenningen tot 1813. (Dutch family medals).
Pub. 1981, 253pp, w/plates.

JE90.RoCh:R974:M
ROBERT, CHARLES
Monnaies jetons et medailles des eveques de Metz.
1974 reprint of 1890 work, 248pp, illus.

RA10.NorA:1976:MC
NORRIS,ANDREA S./WEBER, INGRID
Medals and plaquettes from the Molinari collection at Bowdoin College.
Pub. 1976, 292pp, illus.

II. In addition to the above our thanks to Thomas Schillinger for his continued support of the Library.

III. This ends another year and we would like to thank those members who have supported both Libraries by their donations to our collections and their use of the facilities. We would like to again remind NI members that there are two resources available if you are doing research. There is the Book Library in Colebrook, New Hampshire, which contains the book and slide collections, and the Periodical Library in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, which includes the magazine and newspaper collections. Eventually a single Library Subject Index will be available that will list what is available in both places but in the meantime if you are interested in any specific subject we suggest that you write both librarians for individual listings.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian
Jim Haley, Periodical Librarian

****

"MONETA" - AS USED BY ROMANS

Moneta is the term used by the ancient Romans to designate their public mint. The term was used because originally the coins of Rome were struck in the temple of "Juno Moneta". Juno was the consort of Jupiter in the Roman Mythology and it was said that she told the early Romans that she would help them if they would undertake none but just wars and in which case she promised that they should never be in want of money. The name Moneta was later used to signify pieces of money and the workshops in which it was made. And too, Moneta is where we get the word "money" today.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

SAINTS IN METAL

R. J. Hébert, Washington, D.C.

Definition of a saint:
A sinner who kept on trying.
(Author Unknown)

Among a large group of Roman Catholic devotional medals transferred to the National Numismatic Collection from the Museum of American History's Division of Community Life are three interesting and well-done devotional medals of saints. Veneration of the saints has a long tradition in the Roman Catholic church although there have been excesses. James Cardinal Gibbons in his *The Faith of Our Fathers*, obliquely referred to this when he wrote: "A heart tenderly attached to the saints will give vent to its feelings in the language of hyperbole, just as an enthusiastic lover will call his future bride his adorable queen, without any intention of worshipping her as a goddess." The three pieces described below are interesting example of pre-twentieth century work and all show great skill in the engraving.

1. Saint Ignatius of Loyola and Saint Francis Xavier. Octagonal bronze piece with transverse loop, 24mm x 14mm.

Obverse: 1/4 length figure of haloed Saint Ignatius to the right looking upwards towards rays, his right hand slightly raised, and a book in his left hand. Legend: S./IGNA.

St. Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556), founder of the Society of Jesus, has the date July 31 in the Roman Martyology. Of him, the Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate, wrote:

Iñigo de Recalde de Loyola was born on the estate of his family at Loyola in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa (Spain) and, after some time as a page at court, joined the army and was grievously wounded at the siege of Pampeluna in 1521. On his recovery he turned his mind to the service of the militant church. He prepared himself by a retreat at Montserrat and Manresa, where he wrote his epoch-making classic, *The Book of Spiritual Exercises*. At Paris he gathered nine companions and together they took their first vows at the church of Montmarte. Ignatius's aim was simply this: to work for the greater glory of God under the obedience of the pope. In 1537 he called his little band the Society of Jesus and in April 1541, all took their final vows in the Benedictine basilica of St. Paul-outside-the-Walls, Rome. Ignatius was naturally elected the first general and ruled the Society until his death. Before this time the original band had

already become a veritable army scattered throughout the world — from Japan in the Far East to the furthermost West Indies. Ignatius was canonized in 1622.

St. Ignatius is often portrayed as a bearded Jesuit with the book Jesuit Rule, kneeling before Christ, and

1. Christ bringing him Cross.
2. Christ as Good Shepherd.
3. Christ and St. Peter before him (Feed My Lambs).
4. Holding Rule, with St. Francis Xavier or other Jesuit saints. IHS on his breast.
5. In Mass vestments, his hand resting upon his Rule, light in the heavens.
6. A dragon under his feet.
7. Holding Rule, IHS and Heart pierced by three nails.

Reverse: 1/4 length figure of haloed Saint Francis to the left looking upwards towards rays, his arms crossed across his breast in prayer. Legend: S·FRAN/XAVER.

St. Francis Xavier (1506--1552), confessor, belonged to the Society of Jesus. His date in the Roman Martyrology is December 3. Of him, the Benedictine Monks write:

Born at the family castle of Javier, in Spanish Navarre, Francis inherited the best characteristics of his race —generosity, love of culture and adventure. He was studying with distinction at the university of Paris when he met St. Ignatius Loyola, and in 1534 they took their first religious vows at Montmarte. In obedience to St. Ignatius's order, Francis set out on his first journey to the far east in 1540, landing at Goa in 1542. He visited India, Ceylon, Malaya, Japan, and other Far Eastern islands, dreaming all the time of his longed-for apostolate in China.

The difficulties he met with in his missionary labours were well-nigh insurmountable: they proceeded chiefly from the politically-minded European traders. However, he was favoured with such extraordinary graces from heaven, that his mission proved from the start a signal success: it is reckoned that in Japan alone, some forty years afterwards, there were 400,000 Christians. Indeed, Francis Xavier is perhaps the greatest individual missionary the Church has produced since St. Paul. Francis died at Sancian, when about to enter China. Canonized in 1602, and proclaimed by Pius X patron of all foreign missions.

St. Francis is portrayed as a young bearded Jesuit with torch, flame, cross, and lily.

1. Holding cross with St. Ignatius Loyola.
2. Preaching, healing or baptizing Indians.
3. The Virgin appearing to him.
4. Dying on straw, angels with crucifix and lily.
5. Before vine in which Christ crucified.

2. Saint Alexius. Oval bronze piece with transverse loop, 29mm x 27.5mm.

Obverse: Rayed bust of the Virgin Mary facing right. Legend: MATER/ CHRISTI, "Mother of Christ". Exergue: I.H.

On the legend, see Kuncze *Systematik der Weihmünze, p.167.* As for the initials I.H., Forrer lists thirteen possible engravers with these initials. The most likely, in my opinion (because of the workmanship and style) is Giovanni Hamerani (1649-1705), Italian medallist and coin-engraver of whom Bolzenthal says "this artist, in common with his father (Alberto), possessed a pure artistic taste, and in style, expression and strength of execution, was much superior to the engravers of his time."

Reverse: St. Alexius laying down and facing right, holding a book in his right hand, a cross on his chest, a staff to his left, at his feet a flight of stairs. Legend: S.ALEXIVS ROMANUS.

St. Alexius has the date July 17 in the Roman Martyrology. He lived in the early 5th century. Of him, the Benedictine Monks write:

A saint originally distinguished with the anonymous title of "the man of God", at a later period he was named Alexis or in Latin Alexius. The legend of his life came from the East and spread throughout the West in the 10th century, when the Greek monks were given the Benedictine abbey of St. Boniface on the Aventine, which they renamed SS Boniface and Alexius. The *laus* of the RM. sums up the legend somewhat as follows: Alexius the son of a Roman senator, in order to serve God in humility, on his wedding day fled from his parental home disguised as a beggar. He set sail for Edessa where after seventeen years an image of our Lady proclaimed him "the man of God". Alexius fled again and eventually returned to Rome and for years lived unrecognized as a beggar in his own home. After his death a mysterious voice again proclaimed him "the man of God". This attractive legend made St. Alexius one of the most popular of "popular saints". However, only this seems certain: that the saint lived, and died and

Reverse, Saint Alexius

was buried at Edessa.

St. Alexius, patron of beggars and pilgrims, is often portrayed as a beggar or pilgrim next to a staircase,

1. Asleep by stairs, dirty water emptied over him.
2. Pilgrim with staff and scrip.
3. As pilgrim, kneeling before the Pope, to whom he gives a letter.

Blessed Simon de Rojas

3. Blessed Simon de Rojas. Oval bronze piece with transverse loop, 33mm x 24mm.

Obverse: The Virgin Mary standing facing, wearing a crown and a halo of 10 stars held up by an angel on each side, and an ornate dress. To the left and the right is an angel, and in front of her are supplicants. Legend: N.S.DEL.REMEDIO/D.L. FVENSTA, "Our Lady of Remedies of the Fuenstanta (in Cordoba, Spain)." Exergue: ROMA, "Rome". See Kuncze, p.194.

Reverse: 1/2 length figure of Blessed Simon de Rojas standing facing, haloed, holding the monstrance in his right hand. Legend: B.SIMON/D.ROXAS. Exergue: ROMA.

Of Blessed Simon de Rojas, the Benedicting Monks write:

> He was a native of Valladolid who became a Trinitarian, in which order he became a superior and a famous missionary. In later life he was appointed confessor at the court of Philip III and tutor to the royal family. Beatified in 1766.

His date is September 28, and he lived from 1522 to 1624.

With William Cowper and John Newton, we can agree that "Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees."

All photographs are the work of the National Numismatic Collection Photographer, Charles Rand.

****

COINS COMMEMORATING CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA AND EGYPT

The Roman Emperor Augustus issued gold and silver coins to commemorate the capture of Alexandria and Egypt, by his great uncle and father by adoption, Julius Caesar. The obverse of these coins has the head of Augustus with the augural lituus behind him and the inscription "CAESAR COS.VI". The reverse has the figure of a crocodile to the right and the inscription "AEGYPTO CAPTA".

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

****

THE ADOPTION OF HADRIAN BY TRAJAN

There are gold and silver coins that commemorate the adoption of Hadrian by Trajan, These coins, issued by Hadrian, have the inscription "PARTHIC DIVI TRAIAN AVG P M TR P COS P P" and shows two figures in togas joining hands.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

I. C. G. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #LM-12

No. 42 - MICHAEL IV (1034-1041)

Michael, who had begun life as a money changer and ended as an emperor, had one major problem - he was epileptic. His brother John continued to run the government but was ruthless in his extortion of taxes. But Michael was capable and brave. Epilepsy was regarded as demoniac possession and Michael thus participated in every superstition and religious activity in seeking healing.

In a struggle with the Arabs in the East he had considerable success, thanks to an able general. But his brother's taxation caused the Slavs in the Balkans to revolt; this included the Bulgars and the Slavs of Ochrida. Although dying, Michael led his army strapped to his horse each day. He defeated the rebels and went back to the monastery to which he had retired, dying there a few days later.

John was hated, not only for his taxation but for the ways he elevated all the members of his family. His final act, to ensure his power, was to persuade Michael and Zoe to adopt the son of his brother Stephen, a ship-caulker, as their son and make him Caesar.

The Coinage

Because there were four Michaels in the 11th century the direct attribution of the coins is impossible. This helped lead to uncertain and inaccurate attributions in the past. D.O. lists 6 criteria for identification, all of which we would call indirect. Perhaps the most important is the matter of the fineness of the gold content of each coin. For this period was the beginning of a time of debasement.

There are no known silver coins for this reign (see remarks in two previous reigns).

The only bronze issued was the anonymous series but as to which specific coins the various specialists do not agree.

Gold

Histamenon. There are two kinds. The series struck in the capital and an exceedingly rare one struck in Thessalonica at the very end of his reign.

The Constantinopolitan coin was larger in module than those of Romanus III, thin and often slightly concave - i.e. scyphate. Later this became a formal sign of debasement. Weights vary from 4.33 to 4.80 but most in the low 4.40's. D.O. lists 6 varieties depending on the ornamentation of the labarum.

Obverse: Bust of the Christos facing. Legend: +IhSXISREXREϹNANTIhM ·

Reverse: Bust of Michael facing, he wears a collar piece and modified loros. A labarum is in his right hand while his left holds a globus crowned. The Manus Dei is above the head to the left. Legend: +MIX ΛH LbΛSILEYSRM ·

Histamon. Constantinople.

Thessalonica (not shown in Seaby, 1974).

Obverse: The Christos seated on a backless throne. He wears a tunic and himation, and holds the copy of the Gospels by the spine. Legend: +IhSXISREX RESNAN TIhM .

Reverse: On the left is the archangel Michael, winged. On the right the emperor stands facing him. They hold a labarum. The Manus Dei on the left above crowns the emperor. Legend: +MI XAHL ΔESΠOT .

****

SECULAR GAMES COMMEMORATED BY SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS AND CARACALLA

The secular games performed in A.D. 204 by Septimius Severus and his son, Caracalla, are commemorated on coins issued by each of them. The legends on these coins is "SAECVLARIA SACRA S C". The scene depicts a sacrifice, with victim, flute and lyre players, and other assistants under a temple cover with an altar in front.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

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DENARIUS COMMEMORATES CORN PURCHASE

A silver denarius struck during the time of the Roman Republic is a commemorative of a purchase of grain for the people of Rome. Two Quaestors (public magistrates) by the names of Piso and Caepio Servilius were sent by a decree of the Senate to purchase corn for the people of Rome when a drought caused a shortage. The Calpurnia family struck this coin to commemorate this act by their celebrated ancestors.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

THE PRIVATE GOLD "KIWIS" FROM NEW ZEALAND

Fred Drost, NLG, Meriden, Connecticut, USA, NI-HLM

In the summer of 1986 a prominent Midwestern USA dealer advertised in his illustrated coin pricelists "Private NZ KIWI Gold Pieces". It ran in several of his lists and I was very curious about it. This was the 1/4 ounce (.9999+ fine gold), which was priced at US$129. Even though I thought it was a bit pricey I took a chance. Then when it came in the mail, and I saw for myself that it is an attractive gold piece, I really got curious about *who issued it and why!* I decided to write a letter to the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand requesting information on the interesting Gold KIWIS. A nice reply arrived soon from the Honourable Secretary, Mr. R.T. Harwood from Wellington. accompanied by a copy of a page from the maker of the Gold KIWI.

enlarged
KIWI, AC&Bs 1985 private gold "bullion kid"

From Mr. Harwood's letter and enclosures I learned that my gold KIWI piece has a companion, a full ounce (also 0.999+ fine gold) with the same design. Now the design of both pieces couldn't have been clearer, more representative of New Zealand. The field gleaming bright and the raised parts of the design, the KIWI, scrollwork and words are evenly frosted; and a reeded edge.

The KIWI bird is an internationally recognized symbol for the island nation of New Zealand (at least to numismatists familiar with the old sterling currency Florin (2s.6d.)) with the kiwi gracing the reverse. On THIS new gold piece the Kiwi bird is pecking for food facing left, the date "*1985*" is above the bold numerals. The word "*KIWI*" is behind the bird to the viewer's right. And below are the maker's rather large initials -- AC&B -- in a cartouche. The reverse of the piece depicts the two main islands of New Zealand and a smaller one to the south, encircled by a thicker border of scrollwork. At left is the inscription "*.9999 FINE / NEW ZEALAND GOLD*". And to the right "*1/4 OZ. TROY*".

Mr. Harwood further writes of the AC&B Company: "I enclose a copy of an advertisement of the Auckland Coin & Bullion Exchange Ltd., which in itself explains their Kiwi Gold. AC&B is a private company run *[then]* by a Mr. Ray Smith of Auckland. Unlike the Krugerrand it does not have any Government backing and is *not legal tender* [my italics.fd]. I must confess I am mystified by their claim that they use West Coast (NZ) Gold. How do you recognize West Coast gold as distinct from gold from

any other origin. I understand that the price of the piece fluctuates with the daily market price of gold. It is really gold bullion in a more attractive shape than the usual."

I put in the bracketed and italicized word *[then]* because the AC&B Exchange has since changed ownership.

This is what the original owners had to say in their company catalog about --

"NEW ZEALAND GOLD --

"A question which continues to puzzle New Zealanders is why there has never been an official gold coin issued in this country, despite the large quantities of the metal mined and dredged during the gold rushes in the latter half of the 19th century. Even today, something like 40,000 ounces of New Zealand gold are produced a year with production slated to increase dramatically over the next decade with the opening of rich fields in the Coromandel.

"During 1985 the first serious attempt was made by Auckland Coin & Bullion Exchange to produce a distinctively New Zealand gold piece which would suit both investors and members of the general public alike.

"While not a coin, the new piece, called a "*Kiwi*", is struck to international specifications much like the Canadian 'Maple Leaf', Chinese 'Panda', and the South African 'Krugerrand'. The "*Kiwi*" comes in two sizes, weighing one ounce and 1/4 ounce, and is struck in .9999 gold.

"This gold is guaranteed to be of New Zealand gold origin and is supplied by Sweetman Corcoran, New Zealand's largest gold refiners, located on the West Coast of the South Island. Sweetman Corcoran is a division of Auckland Coin & Bullion Exchange Limited".

Then it goes on to describe the political climate of gold in 1985.

"The One Ounce and Quarter Ounce Kiwi are available on a *cash only* basis from Auckland Coin & Bullion Exchange Limited. Head Office is located in Auckland with branches in Queen Street, Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch."

So there you have it. A recent "new gold kid" on the gold scene. And in the two years since I bought the gold Kiwi and requested information from the Honourable Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society of N.Z. -- I have not seen any advertisements or dealers' lists offering these bullion pieces. Has anyone else bought either one??? Have the new owners minted any gold "Kiwis" after 1985???

****

DANISH COMMEMORATIVE: It is speculated that a small series of coins struck at the Danish mint at Hedeby by Magnus the Good (1042-1047) could be Denmark's first commemorative coin series - they portray the regent's father, St. Olaf, King of Norway ca. 1030. It is thought they might memoralize the Battle of Lyrskov (1043) against the Venadians.

THE MACQUINAS COINS OF LA RIOJA, ARGENTINA - 1821-1823

J. Alma Ott, Provo, Utah, NI #2145

In the year 1821, La Rioja, a province located in the north-western highlands of Argentina, was faced with a common problem occurring at the time in their country -- no coinage was circulating. As was the problem in other provinces like Tucumán, Mendoza, and Salta, the "new" national coinage of 1813 and 1815 was just not adequate for the whole country -- and specifically for the provinces further away from the capital city of Buenos Aires where most of the national coinage was circulating). So, like the other autonomous coin producing provinces, La Rioja saw the necessity of providing for herself.

La Rioja had one major advantage over most of the other provinces: high in the mountains of this province lies the richest silver and gold mining district of the whole Republic - Famatina.

The governor of La Rioja, Nicholás Dávila, authorized a minting facility at Chilecito (a community near Famatina) to take advantage of these rich deposits, and in 1821 he began to strike silver coinage for his province.

1823 "large RIOXA" 2 REALES COB

The impossibility of obtaining the expensive and hard to find machinery to produce milled coins moved the mint to pattern the coins after those of the *macquinas* (cob) coins of Potosí, as they were cheaper and easier to produce.

Again, we find the two pillars of Hercules over water and the date on the obverse, and the Spanish Colonial cross dividing castles and lions on the reverse. The obverse of the coins have several varieties: some with the legend: *PLVS VLTRA*, some with the legend *RIOXA*, and one variety dated "738". They were struck in the denominations of 1/2, one, two and four reales, and were dated from 1821 to 1823.

The creation of a new Casa de Moneda and it being moved to the city of La Rioja in 1824 was the cause of the abolishment of striking the issues in Chilecito, and as coin presses became more easily obtainable

the *macquinas* issues were retired from circulation in favor of the milled issues.

1822 LA RIOJA " P/LVSVLTR/A" 4 REALES COB

››››››››››››››››››››››››››››››››**‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹‹

DENOMINATION	DATE	OBVERSE LEGEND	AVAILABILITY
1/2 REAL	1822	*RIOXA*	UNIQUE
1 REAL	1822	*RIOXA*	4-5 KNOWN
2 REALES	1821	large *RIOXA*	RARE
"	1821	small *RIOXA*	RARE
"	1822	large *RIOXA*	RARE
"	1822	small *RIOXA*	RARE
"	*1823	large *RIOXA*	3-4 KNOWN
"	"738" (1821)	*P / LVSVLTR / A*	1 KNOWN
4 REALES	*1821	*P / LVSVLTR / A*	RARE
	1822	*RIOXA*	1 KNOWN

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PHOTOS (Enlarged): * = illustrating this article
Courtesy of Arnaldo J. Cunietti-Ferrando and the Banco Nacional Museum in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI --
POLAND'S PATRIOTIC POLITICAL-MUSIC GENIUS

Arthur J. Majewski, Detroit, Michigan, USA, NI #1166

"The vision of a strong and independent Poland
has always been the lodestar of my existence.
Its realization is still the great aim of my life.
--Ignacy Jan Paderewski

Poles loved Paderewski as much as he loved Poland. To illustrate the extent of this mutual admiration, the following anecdote is presented.

"At every muster of every Polish regiment fighting
in World War I, the roll call always listed the name of
Ignacy Jan Paderewski.
In response all troops in unison responded with
PRESENT!"

Poland's admiration of her son was not a mere emotional outpouring. It was a well deserved acknowledgment of his abilities and contributions to the Polish cause. A partial enumeration of his contribution to the Polish cause follows:

1. Paderewski influenced U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's January 22, 1917 statement alluding to a "united, independent and autonomous Poland".

2. His efforts enabled the formation of a coalition government after WWI. The potentially explosive situation wherein the allies recognized only the Polish National Committee in Paris while Marshal Jozef (Joseph) Pilsudski actually governed in Warsaw was diffused.

3. Paderewski created a powerful pro-Polish movement in the United States. Until 1918 and for four years preceding, he led and directed the political and military destinies of four million Poles in the United States.

4. Paderewski conducted concerts, donating all proceeds, for nearly four years for the benefit of Poland. Additionally he raised further funds.

5. Militarily he aided the Polish cause in the following respects:

   a) He induced the Polish National Alliance to establish a school for Polish officers at Cambridge Springs, PA.
   b) Through his efforts, the Canadian Government extended the use of Camp Niagra on the Lake to the Poles where 22,000 Polish volunteers were trained by Canadian officers.
   c) After France allowed the raising of a Polish army, he secured permission to recruit volunteers.

In addition to his many accomplishments enumerated above, Paderewski held the following positions in the interest of the Polish cause.

a) He was elected *President d'honneur* of the "General Committee of Assistance for Victims of the War in Poland". (Fall of 1914).
b) The Polish National Committee designated him as the Polish representative in Washington. (August 1917)
c) As part of the reconciliation of the Polish National Committee with Jozef Pilsudski, Paderewski was nominated to serve as Poland's first Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. (January 19, 1919)
d) Paderewski was Poland's Delegate to the World War I Peace Conference. As such he signed the Versailles Treaty in the name of Poland. (April 6, 1919)
e) He was Poland's first Delegate at the Council of Ambassadors. (1919)
f) Paderewski was the Polish Delegate to the League of Nations. (1919)
g) Ignacy Jan Paderewski was asked to succeed President Moscicki when the Polish Government entered Rumania. He declined this honor due to ill health. (1939)
h) Paderewski, however, served as the President of the *Sejm* (Parliament) of the new Polish Government in exile. (1940 until his death on June 29, 1941)

An interesting note is now appropriate. Ignacy Jan Paderewski's remains are temporarily housed at Washington's Arlington National Cemetery pending their transfer to Poland when freedom returns to his native land. United States Representative William S. Broomfield, recently (mid 1980's) introduced legislation to make Paderewski an honorary United States citizen posthumously.

Honors bestowed upon Paderewski by Poland include:

a) The Order of the White Eagle, Poland's highest decoration. Only thirty White Eagles were granted since independence was secured.
b) On Poland's first national postal issue Paderewski's portrait appears. The 15 fenig and 25 fenig of 1919. Thus, Paderewski's portrait appeared before that of Pilsudski on Poland's postage stamps.
Later, in 1960, Poland issued another stamp on the centenary of his birth.
c) Surprisingly no coins were issued with Paderewski's likeness during Pilsudski's tenure. Not until 1975, did Paderewski's image appear on the coinage of Poland. A trial (*proba*) 100 zlotych coin in silver and nickel was then issued honoring the statesman, musician and patriot.

Largely through his international stature, especially in the United States, Poland secured her independence.

To this day, and until Ignacy Jan Paderewski's burial at Wawel Castle in Krakow, all Polonia responds: *"PRESENT!"*

BRITISH PATTERNS BY BLONDEAU AND RAMAGE

R. R. Kutcher, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1289

In 1650 the mint authorities in London heard of the great advancements that had been made in the manufacture of coins on the continent. They then sent to Paris for Peter Blondeau, who had invented a new coinage machine. Peter went to London and there erected in the Tower of London a machine on the mill and screw principle from which he struck the beautiful pattern coins of 1651. His halfcrown patterns were the first English coins with an inscription on the edge. Blondeau's position at

Pattern by Blondeau, 1651

Pattern by Ramage, 1651

the mint was much opposed by the "Old Brigade" and resulted in the issue of a series of patterns by Ramage to show that the foreigner was not required in London. In 1656 the opposition was so strong that Blondeau was forced to resign, leaving his machine behind. He retired to Paris with a pension of 100 pounds sterling per year.

Thomas Simon, the great engraver, executed dies for a set of coins with the portrait of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, on them. A rare halfcrown is dated 1656, but all the rest of these coins of Cromwell are dated 1658 (illustrated following page). Most authorities consider that these pieces were never anything more than patterns, however, some do turn up in a worn condition. The coins were in all probability intended for circulation but were not issued owing to Cromwell's death before they were all ready. The striking of all of Cromwell's coins were done by means of Blondeau's machine in the Tower Mint.

Simon's Crown, 1658

Some of Simon's puncheons for the Cromwell coinage were sold in the Low Countries of Europe and an imitation crown was made there which is known as the "Dutch Crown". Other dies were prepared from these puncheons and these dies found their way back to the Tower Mint in London. In 1738 it was decided to strike a set of Cromwell's coins from these dies. Shillings and sixpences were struck from the "Dutch Dies", and John, Tanner, the Mint Engraver, made new crown dies for the set. Although these coins are not originals, they always realize a good price as they are all rare.

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SESTERTIUS OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

This is a rare sestertius of Septimius Severus that shows the emperor on horseback and preceded by a soldier on foot. The legend, "ADVENTVI AVG FELICISSIMO", meaning "The most auspicious return", alluded to the return of the emperor to Rome after the destruction of Pescennius Niger in the East.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

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THREE CROSSES MINTMARK

Great Britain's 1973 Pound coin displays a couple of firsts: 1) the first time the three crosses mintmark of the Royal Mint at Llantrisant, So. Wales is shown. It is derived from a translation of the town's name meaning "The Parish of Three Saints". Hence the three crosses for its mintmark (or privy mark?). 2) This is the first milled British coin to carry a motto on its edge. Translated it reads: "An Ornament and a Safeguard (against counterfeiting)", reminding us of coins of William and Mary ca. 1690s displaying this motto on the edge of their Half Crowns.

(Submitted by Fred Drost)

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GORDIANUS PIUS -- "TREACHERY ENDS A PROMISING CAREER"

Lee Grossman, NLG, San Antonio, Texas, TNA, NI #1707

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GORDIAN III, CAESAREA, CAPPADOCIA, AE27

Marcus Antonius Gordianus was born about 223 AD, the son of Media Faustina (a daughter of Gordian I) and Junius Balbus (a consular personage. The boy was the grandson of Gordian I Africanus and the nephew of Gordian II Africanus.

Upon learning that Gordian II had been killed in battle the 80-year-old Gordian I became so distraught, he committed suicide by strangulation.

The Roman Senate appointed two well-known politicians to be joint-emperors. Decimus Caelius Balbinus, a governor, who was 60 years old, and Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus, the 73-year-old Prefect of Rome, were selected to be co-rulers. While Pupienus stayed in Rome, Balbinus defended the empire against the approaching troops of Maximinus and his son, Maximus. Balbinus defeated the usurpers, both of whom were defeated in battle.

For about two months, the two men ruled in peace. They appointed 15-year-old Gordian III to be Caesar. The Senate, the people and the soldiers were pleased with the selection. However, some members of the praetorian guard were still angry about he election of Balbinus and Pupienus. They felt they should have had a voice in the choice of Augustii, instead of the Senate taking over. Led by a few officers, the disgruntled guards proceeded to murder Balbinus and Pupienus. The Praetorians and the Senate then simultaneously proclaimed the youthful Gordian III as emperor, in July 238 (Roman year 991).

Not much is known about his reign, other than the rebellion in Mauritania be put down in 240, and the defeat of Sapor I,King of the Persians [Sassanians], in Mesopotamia in 242. In fact, his armies were so successful, the enemy was forced to leave Mesopotamia.

Much of Gordian's success as emperor was due to his Praetorian Prefect, Timisitheus. This man was a learned counsel, eloquent, and distinguished in the arts of war and peace. Not only was he a true and wise friend, but he was also Gordian's father-in-law. When Gordian was 18 years old in 241, he married Sabina Tranquillina, the daughter of Timisitheus.

Within the ranks of the Praetorian guard was an officer from Arabia by the name of Marcus Julius Philippus. This man dreamed, planned and

plotted for years to one day be emperor. In 243, Timisitheus died suddenly. History tells us that the death was due to poisoning, and that Philippus was responsible. As ranking officer, Philippus became Praetorian Prefect.

With the demise of Timisitheus, the empire began to go downhill. Gordian proceeded to the east to put down an uprising in Mesopotamia. He didn't know the loyalty of the troops was being undermined through the treachery of Marcus Julius Philippus, the new Praetorian Prefect. Philippus had the supplies for the troops intercepted, which angered them.

Consequently, Gordianus Pius was deposed and murdered at Zeila, on the Euphrates river, near Circesium, on the border of Osroene and Mesopotamia in 244.

Philip I, the Arabian, became emperor upon the death of the young emperor, who was only 21 years old at the time of his murder.

Gordian III received the Tribunician Power about the end of July in 238, which was renewed every year on the date of the first confirmation. In his first year, he also received the Imperatorial Acclamation; became Consul in his second and fourth years; Pontifex Maximus (Chief Priest) in his first year, and Pater Patriae (Father of his Country). Pius was added to his name in 239, and Felix in his third year (240).

Mints were in Rome, Antioch and Viminacium. Viminacium was in Moesia Superior, near the Dacian border not to far from the present-day Belgrade in Yugoslavia, and was founded by Gordianus Pius in 240.

As Caesar, only a silver Denarius and a bronze Sestertius were struck. Both are scarce and expensive.

As Augustus, a gold Aureus and a gold Quinarius were issued, and both command high premiums due to their rarity. Forty-three different silver Antoninianii, ten different silver Denarii, and one silver Quinarius were minted, and in Very Fine condition, are fairly common and reasonable in price.

Also 31 different bronze Sestertii, two different bronze Dupondii, and eight different bronze Asses were issued, and are in a moderate price range.

Sear show bronze pieces from AE18 to AE35 in size issued as Colonial and Provincial coinage. Billon Tetradrachms were minted in Alexandria, Egypt. All are moderately priced.

The coin I have is an AE26 in Very Good condition. It is not listed by Sear. The 2 x 2 holder indicates the coin was issued from Caesarea. Caesarea had been in Cappadocia, between Pontus and Syria, and not too far from Antioch. My meager library offered no clues. I looked through some mail-bid and auction catalogues, until I found Alex G. Malloy's Auction Sale XIX, Mail-bid-only Catalogue of March 1984, and on page 10, I found:

"318. GORDIAN III, CAESAREA, CAPPADOCIA, AE27, Rev: MHTPO KAIC B N ET [Δ]. Mt. Argaios upon an altar. Von Aulock 6529. Syd-Mal 607 ... ."

Under magnification the lettering became apparent. The only question remains. In exergue, below the altar, are the letters that look like: ET4 The *ET* [Δ] could mean YEAR 4.

I believe the letters "*KAIC*" refer to Caesarea and "*MHTPO*" could be "Metro".

The obverse has the radiate, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. The Greek Lettering is difficult to read due to the condition of the coin.

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Special thanks to Brad Mann (Alamo Heights Coin Shop)and Mike Rufer, (Rufer's Coin Shop) for their assistance.

#106 in a Series.

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PALLADIUM MEDALS

Yes, there are palladium medals. The British Royal Mint, with experience in minting palladium coins (remember the 1967 Tonga Coronation set of three), minted at least two different palladium medals. (1) A total of 50 medals were struck (1970) to commemorate the safe return of the S.S. Great Britain to its home port in Bristol. Each numbered medal was released by the medallist firm of Overton, Farrell & Sons. (2) A rather gigantic (65mm) palladium medal was released in 1969 to mark the maiden voyage of the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth II (the QE II). It was released by Slade, Hampton & Son for the Cunard Line. This official medal is numbered on the edge, and probably also struck by the Royal Mint.

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A GOLDEN GIFT

James Smithson, English chemist and numismatist, amassed a fortune during his lifetime. He bequeathed it all (a half million Dollars in gold Sovereigns) to the U.S. Government "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge". His fortune was used to establish the world-famous Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. In 1836 Mr. Smithson's fortune arrived in 105 bags each containing 1,000 gold Sovereigns, and two of them are in the permanent collection of coins in the institution named after him

(Submitted by Fred Drost)

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CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = Uncirculated. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (----) = Complete except those listed. X = Except. Mints are not listed unless multiple for the particular year.

URUGUAY (Continued from last month): Y30 - C; Y31 - 1953; Y33 - C; Y34 - C; Y35 - C; Y36 - C; Y37 - C; Y38 - C; Y40 - C; Y41 - C; Y42 - C; Y43 - C; Y45 - C; Y46 - C; Y47 - C; Y48 - C; Y49 - C; Y54 - C; Y58 - C.

VATICAN. Papal States - Roman Republic: C21 - C; C23 - C; Papal States: C70a - C; C74 - 1778; C165 - 1849 IIII; C169a - 1851B,VI, 1852B,VI, 1853R,VIII; C184 - 1868 XXII; C187 - 1867 XXII, 1868 XXIII. Vatican City: Y1 - 1931; Y2 - 1931; Y3 - 1937; Y4 - 1931; Y5 - 1936; Y6 - 1931; Y7 - 1935; Y8 - 1934; Y11 - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - C; Y14 - C; Y15 - C; Y16 - C; Y17 - C; Y18 - C; Y20 - C; Y21 - C; Y22 - 1940; Y23 - 1941; Y24 - C; Y24a - 1940; Y25 - C; Y25a - 1940; Y26 - C; Y26a - 1940; Y27 - C; Y27a - 1940; Y28 - 1940; Y29 - 1940; Y31 - 1942; Y32 - 1942; Y33 - 1942; Y34 - 1942; Y35 - 1942; Y36 - 1942; Y37 - 1942; Y38 - 1942; Y40 - CX (1949); Y41 - 1947; Y42 - CX (1949); Y43 - 1947; Y44 - C; Y45 - C; Y46 - C; Y47 - C; Y49 - CX (1951, 1955, 1956); Y50 - CX (1956, 1957); Y51 - CX (1955, 1956, 1957); Y52 - 1952, 1953; YA52 - 1958; Y54 - 1958; Y55 - CX (1957); Y56 - C; Y57 - C; Y58 - 1962; Y59 - 1962; Y60 - 1962; Y61 - 1962; Y62 - 1959, 1962; YA63 - 1961, 1962; YA64 - 1962; YA65 - 1962; Y67 - C; Y68 - C; Y69 - C; Y70 - C; Y71 - C; Y72 - C; Y73 - C; Y74 - C; Y75 - C; Y76 - C; Y77 - 1965; Y78 - 1963; Y79 - 1963; Y80 - 1963; Y81 - 1963; Y82 - 1963; Y83 - 1963; Y84 - C; Y85 - C; Y86 - C; Y87 - C; Y88 - C; Y89 - C; Y90 - C; Y91 - C; Y92 - C; Y93 - C; Y94 - C; Y95 - C; Y96 - C; Y97 C; Y98 - C; Y99 - C; Y100 - C; Y101 - C; Y102 - C; Y103 - C; Y104 - C; Y105 - C; Y106 - C; Y107 - C; Y108 - C; Y109 - C; Y110 - C; Y111 - C; Y112 - C; Y113 - C; Y114 - C; Y115 - C; Y116 - 1970; Y117 - 1970; Y118 - 1970; Y119 - 1970; Y120 - 1970; Y121 - 1970; Y122 - 1970; Y123 - 1970; Y161 - 1982; Y162 - 1982; Y163 - 1982; Y164 - 1982; Y165 - 1982; Y166 - 1982.

VENEZUELA: Y120 - 1946, 1948; Y21 - 1929; Y21a - CX (1944); Y22 - 1935; Y23 - 1935, 1936; Y23a - C; Y27 - 1936, 1938; Y29a - CX (1945); Y30a - C; Y35 - C; Y35a - C; Y36 - C; Y36a - C; Y37 - C; Y37a - 1960; YA37 - 1960; Y38 - C; Y38a - C; Y39 - 1958; Y40 - C; YA40 - C; Y41 - C; Y42 - C; Y43 - C; Y44 - C; Y49 - C to 1977; Y50 - C to 1978; Y52 - 1977. Leprosarian: KM - L1-C; KM - L8-C; KM - L20-C; KM - L21-C.

VIETNAM. Annam: C61.1 - C; C81.1 - C. Tonkin: Y1 - C. North Vietnam: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - C. South Vietnam: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - C; Y7a - C; Y8 - C; Y9 - C; Y10 - C; Y11 - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - C.

WEST AFRICAN STATES: Y1 - 1961, 1965; Y2 - 1960, 1965, 1981; Y3 - 1959, 1964, 1966; Y4- 1967, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1981; Y5 - 1972, 1975.

WINDWARD ISLANDS: C2 - 1731.

WESTERN SAMOA: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - C.

YEMEN. Mutawwakkilite Kingdom: Y1a.3 - 1346; Y2.1 - C; Y3.1 - C; Y3.2 - 19345; Y11 - 1374, 1275, 1386/76, 1378, 1381, 1381/80; Y12 - CX (1370, 1374/4, 1380/79); Y15 - 1374.

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

David A. Swanson, HQ 15th ORD BN SURV, APO NY 09175: I have over 3,000 world coins, mostly cheap minors, to trade. Send your list in exchange for mine. Maybe we can both benefit.

Rajesh Kumar Lodher, GPO Box No. 3609, Kathmandu 7101, Nepal (Phone: 413457: We are interested in exchanging information and coins of Nepal, Bhutan and Tibet.

Ronald M. Herneshen, P. O. Box 130, Plumas, Manitoba, Canada ROJ 1PO: Below is an ad item I saw for sale in an auction catalogue a few years ago. I am from the Province of Manitoba and cannot find it listed in any token or trade dollar catalogue, nor is it contained in "Unusual World Coins". Can any other member supply any information.

Manitoba Gold. 1898. Round, ½ d. Buffalo on maple leaf; Rx Legends.
Manitoba Gold. 1898. One Dollar Round, same as above.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept from NI members only, any numismatic items, whether paper, metal, or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to: NI Attribution Committee, P. O. Box 2057, Saugatuck Sta., Westport, Conn. 06880, USA.

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GANGES RIVER DOLPHINS?

First off, I didn't know there were dolphins swimming in the Ganges River (sacred to the Hindus)! The Kingdom of Nepal has issued a gold coin (.900 fine) through the facilities of the British Royal Mint, Llantrisant, So. Wales, U.K. Its purpose is to call attention to Wildlife Protection. The gold Asarfi dated 1986 shows the familiar obverse (the traditional inscription arranged in "a square in a circle") of most of Nepal's recent coinage. The reverse of this 28mm coin shows a pair of leaping dolphins with bi-lingual inscription.

(Submitted by Fred Drost)

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OLDEST EXISTING NATIONAL BANK?

If you thought to yourself "It's the famous Bank of England", you are half right. It was founded as most of us know in 1694 and has kept its name unchanged and has issued sterling bank notes for almost 300 years; while the State Bank of Sweden is the Oldest State Bank in continuous operation, but it changed its original name and has issued paper money under several different systems. It has had its current Swedish name *Sveriges Riksbank* only since 1869, from the time of King Carl XV.

(Submitted by Fred Drost, NLG)

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